### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—The Elyss—Nan the Good for Norming. GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRE JALLADS, MUSICAL GENS. &C., Fifth Avenue Obera Ho los. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—The Skel Crystage.

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 225 Broadway, opposits Metropolitan Hotel.—Ermior as Singing. Danging, &c.— The Dying Bricand.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -SING-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, Necro Comcalities, Bunlesques, &c. -Les Miser

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN MIN BROOKLYN ATHEN.EUM. -- ROBERT HELLER, THE GREAT

GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 293 Bowery.-IRISH

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner of Twenty third street and Fourth avenue.—Exhibition of Original Works by Living Artists.

New York, Tuesday, May 1, 1866.

#### THE NEWS.

#### EUROPE.

The steamship Hibernian, from Londonderry, April 20, passed Father Point yesterday evening on her voyage to Quebec. Her news is two days later.

The German question presented a much more peaceful aspect, and looked brighter for Austria. Count Bismark had tendered his resignation frequently, it is stated, to the King of Prussia, but it had not been accepted. The Reform bill was still under debate in the British

House of Commons.

The Czar of Russia acted with great presence of mind at the moment the attempt was made on his life.

would be regicide was a landholder displeased with the emancipation decree. A London mercantile house had suspended with £150,000 liabilities, and a Liverpool banking company

Consols closed in London April 20 at 86% a 87. United

States five-twenties, 693 The Liverpool cotton market was firmer on the 20th of April. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

#### CONGRESS.

The Reconstruction report was presented yesterday in both houses. In the Senate the bills and joint resolutions accompanying the report were ordered to be printed. The bill for the bridging of the Mississippi was passed. Mr.
Trumbull offered an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, providing that no person appointed by the President to and exercising an office to which confirmation by the S na e is required shall receive compensa-tion until confirmed, unless he has been appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy occasione by death, resignation or expiration of term. Dur i ag the discussion on this amendment Mr. Davis took occasion to repeat what he had said before in relation to the recognition by the President of a Congress formed by the minority of the present one and the excluded Senators from the outh. The Senate adjourned without taking action on the bill or amendment.

House the Committee on Appropriations re ported a bill making appropriations to the amount of \$11,554,500 for the use of the Freedmen's Bureau for the year commencing January 1, 1866, which was made the special order for to-day. Mr. Stevens offered a substitute for his bill of December 20, to enforce the conficcation of the property of the enemy, which was ordered to be printed. It provides for the confication of all public lands in the eleven Sates that were in rebellion and their distribution among the freelmen; also for the seizure by the President of all the property of the belligerent enemy deeme forfei ed by the act of July, 1862, and for the repeal of proceedings under it shall work a forfeiture of the real estate beyond life. The River and Harbor Improvement bill passed. A joint resolution declaring the constitutional relations of the State of Tennessee restored to practical relations with the United States was referred to the Judi lary Committee. The controversy between Messrs. Conkling and Baine was kept up in a series of personal explanations. A letter from General Fry was read, corroborating the assertions made by Mr. Blaine in regard to Mr. Conkling's difficulties with the Provost Marshal's Bureau. A reso Intion was adopted appointing a committee to investigate the statements of Mr. Cockling against General Fry, and also to examine the statement made against Mr. Conkling.

No fresh cases of cholera have been received on board the hospital ship Falcon since the last report. Four day, and Dr. Bissell reports that the condition of these remaining in the hospital has much improved. The Health Officer, Dr. Swinburne, calls the attention of pilots and masters of vessels to the fact that it is a violatio; of law to throw any refuse matter overboard inside of sandy Hook

A delegat on of citizens held a conference with th Sandtary Committee of the Board of Health vesterday afternoon for the purpose of explaining, and, if possible, suggesting a remedy for the escape of the foul odors which arise from the various gas works in this city. No decision was reached.

Board of Aldermen to co-sperate with the committee from the Councilmen in adopting measures for the proper celebration of the coming Fourth of July. A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to issue "market stock" to the amount of \$75,000 w.s., after some debate, referred to the Committee on Law. Having directed the removal of a quantity of intro-glycerine stored up town the Board adjourned to Thur-day next.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and trans-acted considerable routine business, but the most of the papers were devoid f public therest. A resolution was adopted directing the Fire Marshal to remove the nitro glycerine which is stored at the corner of 116th street and Third avenue. A lengthy debate arose in reference to the reconstruction of the Finance Committee of the Board occasioned by the resignation of Mesars. Keenan and Kellogg at the last meeting. Mr. Puliman asserted that the change war brought about in order that Me Kellogg might be ousted. A new committee, compose of Messre. Ke ch. Eoster and Watts, was appointed.

The Aldermanic Committee on Lamps and Gas were to have held a meeting yesterday in reference to the exorbitant price of gas, but failed for want of a quorum At a meeting of the Etreet Cleaning Commission held at the Mayor's office yesterday a resolution was passed authorizing the payment of the contractors' semi-

monthly dues ciation last evening, at Firemen's Hall, Mercer street, the new charter granted by the Legislature to the association was read. A resolution to hold a general meeting on the first Tuesday in Jone was adopted.

The festival of the Apostles Philip and James will be The month of May being dedicated in the Catholi Church to the blessed Virgin, appropriate services w be commenced this evening in the Catholic churches and continue every evening during the month.

Last night the students of the Free Academy, by midnight procession and funeral pageant, with speech and songs, mourned the death of their former Alme C ty of New York, the Free Academy bearing that title en and after this date. The ceremonies were quite in teresting, and were participated in by a large assem-

blage.
The facts in a curious case of alleged seduction and breach of promise leaked out yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Clerke, on return bei made to a writ of habeas corpus, sued out to obtain pos-session of a child. The parties in the suit are Mr. Jo seph II. Barnes, a merchant of this city, and Miss Ellen Lawler, a prepossessing young lady of twenty. The lady alleged seduction and breach of promise, the child in question being claimed as the offspring of both. Mr. Barnes is alleged to have lately mar-ried anomer young lady, so that affairs are rather complicated. On the habens corpus matter evidence is now

being taken as to who is entitled to the custody of the

child.
The case of Albert Early, charged with having on feit money in his possession, was concluded yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, and it was proved that the prisoner had \$71 50 in counterfeit tifty cent stamps in his possession when he was arrested. He was committed in default of \$1,000 bail.

In decadit of \$1,000 ball.

In the case of John Piggott, which was up again yesterday before Commissioner Betts, in which the defendant was charged with an attempt to pass spurious fifty cent stamps on a conductor of the Third Avenue Railroad, a further postponement was had till this morning, after the examination of other witnesses.

The Madison avenue bond robbery case was under investigation again yesterday. The evidence was mainly corroborative of what had previously been testified to by the informer Morrison, and went to implicate the pri soners Clark and Dennis as having been concerned in

Twenty dollar bills on the First National Bank of Portand, Conn., were being circulated yesterday in the city

A fire occurred in the building No. 55 Mercer street yesterday forenoon. Loss \$3,300.

The Ropewalk Laborers in the Eastern District of

Brooklyn have struck for a shorter working period.

The stock market was dull and somewhat unset yesterday till late in the afternoon, when it became firm, and closed with an upward tendency. Govern ments were quiet. Gold weakened, and closed at 125%.

The favorable advices per last steamer from Europe were counterbalanced by a decline in gold yesterday and trade was extremely dull again, while prices were all at sea. The demand for groceries was very moderate but prices were without special alteration. Cotton was dull but unchanged. Petroleum was firm. On 'Change

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

and heavy.

figures.

flour was inactive and drooping. Wheat lower. Corn dull and drooping. Oats dull. Pork lower. Lard dull

Whiskey dull and nominal at previous

Another body of Fenians retired from Eastport yester day in good order. A small force of them, refusing to withdraw, are still operating along the border. The English steamers Cordella and Rosario had arrived at East port, and the steamship Ottawa at Halifax with troops and ordnance stores. General Meade, who has been ill is rapidly recovering. It was said that the Engish war essels lying off Eastport are sinking torpedoes for unsuspecting Fenians to run upon in their future raids. A committee from the Fenian Circles in Philadelphia was appointed on Sunday to wait on Colonel O'Mahony and inquire about the distribution of the funds intrusted to his hands.

The Governor has signed the bill for the increase of

salary to the Metropolitan Police.
Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe says that Jeff. Davis is very anxious for his trial to come off. His health has perceptibly failed since his incarceration, and it is reported that he cannot live the summer through in

prison.
A large fire occurred in New Haven yesterday morning, originating in one of the buildings belonging to the New Haven Clock Company, which destroyed all of the company's buildings, seven in number, and eleven dwelling houses. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Two andred workmen are thrown out of employment, and twenty families rendered houseless.

A fire occurred in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday, destroying eight or ten buildings on Shawnee street and damaging property to the amount of \$25,000 or \$30,000. The Kentucky Democratic State Convention meets at Louisville to-day.

The Jersey City rioters who were arrested on Sunday night and reported themselves to be residents of New York and members of the Junior Franklin Base Ball Club were committed to the county jail yesterday by Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City.

A German baker, named Fredericks, stabbed two men was very near being mobbed by the firemen for it.

The police question in Jersey City is still unsettled.

The new force goes into operation to-day, but as they are refused the use of the city prison and the police station they are compelled to fit up a temporary tenement for those purposes.

An alleged fraud in discounting bills for a firm in Easton has been discovered, by which the Cambridge Valley Bank, and other banks in Washington and Sara-toga counties, have suffered to the amount of sixty housand dollars.

Advices from New Zealand via San Francisco state

that the natives at Opitiki are murdering all the Europeans they can capture.

The flood in the Mussissippi continues. Southwestern Louisiana is overflowed, and all efforts to stop the

New Orleans, before whom General Canby was recently arraigned for contempt, has closed his court. The Cadiz Bank robbers were overtaken yesterday afternoon, one of them wounded and three captured.

One escaped. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars The Reconstruction Game of Congress

# A Revolution in the Government.

The reconstruction scheme of the joint committee of Congress is at length before the country. It is a very ingenious contrivance. At the first glance, though rigid in some of its stipulations, it appears not only reasonable, but magnanimous in others, and is altogether restoration than any one could have dreamed of, even a month ago, as likely to emanate from the radical "Central Directory" of Wash-

It is somewhat remarkable that the committee do not reject the work of reconstruction done by the President, as involving a series of measures of usurpation unlawful and void. It is really surprising that they admit the validity of all his acts and the statesmanship of all his instructions in reference to the reorganization of the excluded States, But so it is. From his initial Virginia and North Carolina proclamations of May last down to this day, all the proceedings of the Executive looking to the reclamation of the States delivered from the rebellion are approved and accepted by Congress. The processes by which he secured the ratification of the great constitutional amendment abolishing and interdicting slavery are considered as satisfactorily settling that question. His exceptions of leading rebels in his amnesty proclamation, and his instructions to his provisional governors in regard to the debts of the rebellion, are interwoven in this Congressional plan. His views, too, of the exclusive authority of the States over the suffrage question are accepted; and, above all, the status of the late insurgent States. as defined in his annual message, is recognized as correct, to wit-that rebellion impaired their functions as States, but did not destroy them. Of course this decision of the joint committee involves the rejection of the Stevens and Sumner theory, that the States wrested from the insurgent government of Jeff Davis by force of arms are in the condition of unorganized territories conquered from a foreign power.

From the teachings of common sense, the successful working of President Johnson's policy, and the pressure of public opinion, this radical Congress has been constrained to reject the Jacobin absurdities of Stevens and to recognize the wisdom and validity of the views and measures of reconstruction adopted by the administration. So far, then, we have a capitulation of the radicals to the Executive. After five months of exhausting researches and labor this joint committee of Congress find that they can do nothing better than follow in the wake of Andrew Johnson, as the only hope of attaining their ultimate designs. Here, however, we reach their point of departure.

The President holds that loyal members elected from the excluded States, as already reconstructed, ought to be admitted into Con-

gress; but Congress pleads the necessity of further securities for the future, for the na debt and the rights of the Southern blacks. The addition of twenty-two Southern Senators and eighty Representatives to Congress from States warm from the late rebellion may give those men the power, with the aid of Northern copperheads, to ruin the country. This is the plea for an indefinite term of Southern probation, and hence it is proposed, in the shape of a constitutional amendment, that "until the 4th of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress" and Presidential electors, and that negroes shall be counted for representation in the ratio of the number admitted to the right of suffrage.

Here we get at the milk in the cocoanut. In the course of the late rebellion, excepting a few straggling resolute Union men here and there, the whole white population of the revolting States was implicated in it. Such, then, is to be their exclusion from our federal elections till 1870. Then, again, their black population is to be counted according to the suffrage granted them by the States concerned. This strikes off one-half the members of Congress to which the excluded States would otherwise be entitled. The amendment embracing these terms is to be ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of all the States, and the Southern States are to shape their local laws to meet it, and then they may come into Congress, if their members elect are duly qualified in other respects.

Now, let us assume that this scheme will pass by two-thirds of the present Congress, and that, whether ratified or not, it serves the purpose of securing to the party in power the next President and the Congress elected with him, what then? Why, then, in all probability, on some pretence or other, the excluded States will still be kept out, until reduced to the condition of Ireland under England, or Poland under Russia. The disfranchisement of a whole people, to begin with inevitably leads to their indefinite exclusion from political power. This Congressional scheme of reconstruction, therefore, looks to a revolution in the government, beginning with the exercise of despotic powers over the South: but where is it to end? "Treason is a crime and traitors ought to be punished:" but we cannot outlaw the people of eleven States of the Union without endangering the liberties of the other twenty-five. Let us watch and see how this question is treated in Congress, for there are in it the elements of a revolution

THE NEW EXCISE LAW .- There are said to be

ome ten thousand places in this city where intoxicating liquors are sold. Of this number it is supposed that about one-half, or at least between three and four thousand, will be suppressed under the operations of the new Excise law. The low groggeries that exist in pestilential districts and help to nurse if not to engender epidemics will be those most affected by the new law. These places at present furnish a means of livelihood to perhaps twenty thousand of the most shiftless class of our population. It becomes an interesting question, therefore, as to what will become of this large number of people when they are thrown out of their usual employment. It should also be taken into consideration by those who are working the present temperance reformation. that these places are the habitual haunts of thousands of intemperate and idle persons who will become houseless if not homeless after these dens are shut up. The politicians of the city have kept these places alive by fostering them for the votes that can be obtained therefrom. They have been literally patent machines from which votes are turned out to order. Where will these people go now? They cannot go to the almshouses, for there is not room enough. Nor should they be turned upon the streets to augment the army of the squalid and destitute. Our opinion is that the city corporation should give them work. The public improvements already contemplated will, if immediately commenced, furnish employment to thousands of able-bodied men who will be uncarthod and east adrift by the Excise law Civa them a chance to work for an honest livelihood. and the danger of precipitating a dissolute class of people suddenly upon the community may be avoided. The Sunday law will also throw many idle persons upon the streets and adjoining country places on the Sabbath. Way cannot some practical philanthropist start the project of a grand people's church, whence the Gospel can be dispensed in a pleasing form, especially adapted to this class of persons? This may deter many from seeking immorel amusements on the Sabbath, and, perhaps, under the blessing of Providence, be the instrument of producing a substantial good to

ROWDYISM IN THE SUBURBS .- Every summer we are called upon to report frequent cases of rowdyism and violence in the vicinity of the metropolis. It is the custom for ruffians to go in gangs to places around the suburbs when pleasure parties assemble and make assaults upon them, in many cases inflicting serious injuries upon unoffending persons, and in every instance interfering with the enjoyment of peaceful people, many of whom are women and children. This business has commenced earlier than usual this year, and we have already had a foretaste of what is likely to occur as the summer advances. A Land of scoundrels, said to belong to the First ward of this city, made a terrible onslaught upon a number of citizens and their dwellings in Jersey City on Sunday, which appears to have been undertaken in a most wanton and unprovoked manner. Several people were severely beaten and the windows nd doors of houses broken to pieces.

These raids have become so common that it is really not safe for any party to venture into the beautiful country places which surround the city for the purpose of recreation without either's good body guard of muscle men to protect them or a posse of police on the ground to deter the ruffians in their hostile inentions. It is disgraceful to this great metropolis that this should be true, but it is a fact, nevertheless. The season for outdoor amusements is now approaching. Picnic parties will soon be on the tapis. The hard working people of the city must have some enjoyment for themselves and their families, and they have a right to be protected from rowdyism. We hope, therefore, that the police authorities will organize some plan whereby such protection may be afforded and outrages like that which occurred in Jersey City on Sunday may be rendered impossible in and around New York.

France and Mexico-Who Will Pay the

Baron Saillard has returned to Paris and has reported to the Emperor Napoleon the real condition of the Mexican empire. It will be remembered that the Baron was sent to Mexico about the time that Napoleon promised in the speech from the throne that he was preparing withdraw the French troops. It was reported at the time that he carried a personal assurance to Maxamilian that France could no longer afford him the material support necessary to keep up his empire; and it is now rendered probable that he was also instructed to take especial note of the condition of the countrythe state of parties and the temper of the people with a view to giving a satisfactory answer to the one question:-Can the recently established empire stand when the French troops come away? He now answers this question with an emphatic no-reaching and declaring the conclusion that has been for many months the conviction of the American people, that the empire must depart with the power that founded it.

It was important that Napoleon should have a definite answer to this question. France is at present interested in Mexico to the extent of one hundred and ninety millions of dollars. This is now the most vital interest she has in the land of the Montezumas. Whatever object may originally have been at the bottom of the Mexican expedition, it has now lost its importance. If an empire on this side the Atlantic was part of the game of European reconstruction, it has failed to accomplish the purpose expected, and the vital necessity now is to save as much as possible of the money ventured on it. Does Maximilian's government offer a possibility of ever being able to pay any portion of this hundred and ninety millions? Saillard says no. It cannot even stand alone; therefore of course it cannot pay. And therefore Saillard's answer settles the fate of the empire. It has been a vast, costly experiment; a tremendous failure in every point of view, and the Emperor of France will have no more to do with it.

But does any government offer a better probability to France of future repayment? The republic is the only one that can be counted upon at all, and perhaps France can make some arrangement with that. This financial point is the real secret of Druyn de Lhuys' de sire to communicate with Juarez through the United States Minister at Paris. France can afford the republic some facilities. She can expedite the departure of Maximilian and simplify the situation in various ways, and will, too, if the republic will consent to recognize any considerable portion of the indebtedness to France. Will the republic now return on these terms? That is the whole question; and thus all the Mexican turmoil resolves itself into dol lars and cents and a doubtful debt at last France ostensibly went to Mexico to collect forty millions that Mexico declared herself unable to pay, and now France would be glad to get away with a Mexican promise to pay any part of the one hundred and ninety millions she has spent in the attempt to subdue Mexico.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONERS.—The "Wearing of the Green" has given way, for the time being, in Massachusetts, to another sensation, namely, the hanging of Green, the Malden murderer Wendell Phillips, with characteristic force and violence, is out with a letter condemning Governor Bullock for sanctioning the execution of the assassin. It appears that the statute of Massachusetts in regard to capital punishment, like that of most Stafes, expressly declares that on such trials "the degree of murder shall be decided by a jury." In Green's case there was no trial before a jury. He confessed his guilt. The judge before whom he appeared as a confessed criminal did not deem it necessary to go through the forms of a trial, and condemned him to death. The case was carried up on points of law to the highest legal authorities; the decision of condemnation was affirmed; the late Governor declined to issue the necessary warrant for the prisoner's execution, but the present Governor did, and the murderer was accordingly banged by the neck until he was dead. About the legalcussion at this time. That the criminal deserved hanging, if ever a criminal did, there cannot be a doubt. But censure should not be withheld in regard to the bungling manner in which the work was performed. It was in reality a double execution. The man was twice hanged, and if any Massachusetts murderer deserved the death penalty and escaped the gallows-and we be leve there are several-this extra execution will help towards squaring the balance. Seriously, the mangling manner in which ex cutions are now conducted demands attention. We pass laws to prevent cruelty to animals; why not laws to prevent cruelty to human beings, especially to those who have incurred the penalty of death? In some foreign countries a regular executioner is appointed. He holds office during good behavior, and although a not very popular personage in any community, be nevertheless softens the horrors of public executions by the adroit manner in which the business is performed. Here in the United States criminals are executed by sheriffs or deputy sheriffs, who are not acquainted with the process; and in many cases, no doubt, unnecessary torture is inflicted in consequence of their ignorance or trepidation. Why not, then, if the death penalty is to continue in force in this country, have public executioners appointed or elected in the same manner as sheriffs or constables? Their duties, it is to be hoped, will not be very onerous, but it will be some consolation to know that if any person is to be sent into eternity according to law it may be done in a decent and not in a cruel

Personal Intelligence. Among the passengers who will sail for Caurofffa to-day is Count Anasoff, who goes to Join Colonel Bulkley at San Francisco. The Count will represent the Russian government with the great expedition, which will be

fully under way by the 1st of June.

Hon. T. J. Thurlow, of the British Legation, and Lady Hon. I. J. Burrow, of the British agenton, and Lady Elma Thurlow, from Washington; A. M. De Lisle, of Montreal, and William Smith, of St. John, N. B., Com-missioners from British North America to the West Indies, and J. Pallaroni, of Cuba, are at the Brevoort

The Kentucky Democratic Convention Louisville, April 30, 1866. All the hotels are crowded with delegates to the Demo cratic State Convention, which meets to-morrow, and promises to be the largest convention over held in the

News from Texas.

Gal veston, April 28, 1866.

The Second battalion of rejulars has a rived,
General freintzelman leaves to day for San Autonio, his
future freadquaries.

The pressy cts of the crips are reported to be very good.

The laborers are generally working well.

#### JEFF DAVIS.

His Rumored Trial-He Wishes to be Tried, but Prefers a General Amnesty-His Health Fatting, &c.

OUR PORTRESS MONBOR CORRESPONDENCE.
FORTRESS MONROS, April 28, 1866. FORTRESS MONROS, April 28, 1866.

Jeff Davis, I am told, expresses the hope that the newspaper rumors that he is to be brought speedily to trial will prove true. This, of course, may be one way or the other. From the outset of his imprisonment this has been his continual clamor, and he doubtless desires to prove himself too consistent in his declarations to seem to wish otherwise now. But it is the very decided opinion of most that his mind is largely and hopefully their different circles. The English steamers Cordelia and Rosario have

opinion of most that his mind is largely and hopefully exercised at present upon the subject of a general amnesty which will rid him of being brought to trial at all. In the shadowy remoteness and uncertainty of this amnesty, I think there can be no doubt, however, but he would prefer an immediate examination and decision of his fate to being kept much longer in prison, and undergoing the continuous painful perplexity of hope longer deferred. Meantime, officers and others coming daily in contact with him may assert and believe what they say, that his health has been unimpaired by his long imprisonment; but a gentleman, all a doctor at that, who knew him during the war, and saw nim a few days since for the first time assert and believe what they say, that his health has been unimpaired by his long imprisonment; but a gentleman, al., a doctor at that, who knew him during the war, and saw nim a rew days since for the first time since his captage assures me that he has most perceptibly and painfully miled in health since his incarceration. He was within a few feet of him on the parapet. His face he noticed as very much thinner, his har is grayer, and his seep is not at all assured. He rested frequently in his walks, and every lineament of his face and every movement betrayed physical energies wasted and worn to a degree giving assurance of but little remaining viality. This gentleman says he cannot live the summer out in prison. I will add here, that as far as this gentleman's observations went it was well for his own satisfaction, as well as that of others, he was thus careful in making them, for under a new order, just issued, he is not likely to have an opportunity to repeat them. This order prevents strangers from coming anywhere near him in his walks, and sentrics are now sent ahead to notify people who may be walking on the parapet of his coming, and compet them to go in the opposite direction. Jeff has always manifested a dislike to the propinquity and inquisitorial glances of strangers, and the probability is that this order was issued from sole regard to his feelings in the matter.

### The Income Tax-Returns to Be Made

To-day. Section 119 of the Internal Revenue Law enacts that duties on incomes shall be levied on the 1st day of May, and be paid on or before the 30th of June. The assess ments will be made in accordance with the amended law of March 3, 1865. It specifies that taxpayers shall furnish their schedules to the Assistant Assessors in their respective districts, on or before the first day of May. The Assessors are under no obligations to send blank forms, but it is the business of taxpayers to obtain them from their offices, fill them up and return them within the time specified. Any neglect or refusal to comply with the above regulation subjects the offender to a renalty of twenty-five per cent added to the amount ascertained to be due, and in case of fraud one hundred per cent is

AMOUNT OF TAX AND DEDUCTIONS.

The income must be reckoned for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, and the tax is five per cent on all sums between six hundred dollars and five thousand dollars, and ten per cent on the excess over five thousand dollars. The following deductions are permitted:—The sum of six hundred dollars from all inomes: all national State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year, including the income tax paid last summer; the amount paid for rent, or the rental value of any homestead occu pied by the tax payer or his family, in his own right or in the right of his wife; the amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, taking the average of the preceding five years.

By noticing and attending to the above facts taxpayers will save themselves considerable trouble and anneals the same as the same

ers will save themselves considerable trouble and ance, as the collectors are invested with full pow take legal proceedings for distraint and collection.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AND ITS CELEBRATION—THE PROPOSED ENGINE HOUSE IN BURLING SLIP— ISSUE OF "MARKET STOCK"—THE NITRO-GLYCER-

INE PANIC, ETC. The Board met at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, President Brice in the chair.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen relative to the appointment of a joint committee of five members from each Board to take measures to ensure a prope

from each Board to take measures to ensure a proper celebration of the coming Fourth of July was concurred in, the Chair appointing on such committee Aldermen Shannon, Norton, Coman, Ely and Gedney.

The Mayor's veto on the subject of the facilities to be afforded the City Inspector for the closing up of affairs in his department, as aiready published in the Hrmad, was read and bended to the printer.

A resolution fixing the salary of the interpreter of the First District Police Court at \$1,500 was laid over.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen in favor of restinding the resolution previously adopted, authorizing the Fire Commissioners to creet an engine house on Burling slip, was concurred in.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen authorizing the Compiroller to issue stock to the amount of \$75,000, to be known as "Market stock," was, after some debate, referred to the Committee on Law.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen directing the Fire Marshal to remove forthwith a quantity of nitro-plycerine stored in a building located on the north-cast corner of 116th street and Third avenue, was concurred in.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Thursday afternoon

tion, the Board adjourned to Thursday afternoon

# An Abandoned Child Claimed.

The little child about three years of age who wa of the 17th uit, and taken to the Lost Children's Department at Police headquarters, as published in last Saturday's Henaup, has been claimed by Mrs. Robinson, living in Naugatuck, Conn. Mrs. R., seeing a description of the ost child in the HERSED, immediately sent a telegraphic despatch to Mrs. Ewing, Matron of the Lost Children's Department, requesting her to retain possession of the

Gespatch to Mrs. Ewing, Mairon of the Lost Children's Department, requesting her to retain possession of the little boy, whom she called George, till her arrival in the city, which would be by the first train from New Haven. Mrs. Robinson accordingly reached the city late on Saturday night. From her statement it appears that her husband lort his life in the service of his country; and one afternoom, nearly three years since, while she was in a lawyor's office in New Haven for the purpose of executing some papers which would enable her to secure the back pay and bounty die her husband, and while thus awaiting the clerk's leisure, Mrs. Robinson, and while thus awaiting the clerk's leisure, Mrs. Robinson, and the husband, and while thus awaiting the clerk's leisure, Mrs. Robinson, after one or two interviews, reluctantly consented to take the child in consideration of receiving 21st dollars per month for the service. About twelve o clock a night or two afterwards the pretended guardian of the little one, accompanied by a lady, appeared in a close carriage and, calling Mrs. Robinson from the house, gave her the infant, after first removing a shawl from his shoulders, lest that should lead to his identification. The min at that time represented that the little boy's mother was dead and renewed the request that he should be akend money for the child in an indirect manger as it became due, and she learned to love the babe as though it were her own.

At the time the boy was left with Mrs. Robinson he was sick, and appearances indicated that studied efforts had been made to stave him to death. He eventually recovered, and was growing up to be a fine boy. About the 13th of last menting the gentleman who was paying the board of the lad addressed a letter to Mrs. Robinson he was sick, and appearances indicated that studied efforts had been made to stave him to death. He eventually recovered, however, that the boy should be permitted to see his mother, at this would not her him to death the nine her was advined to go home a

# Disasters on bake Ontario.

Pictos, C. W., April 30, 1866.

The schooner Ontario, bound from Toronto for Oswego,
With a load of wheat and four, lost her mainsail off
Nia ara, when she immediately made for South Bay
Point. Before reaching there she lost her foresail, she
and all her standing ringing. She is at anchor behind
South Bay Point. Her hull is uninjured. The Osk lost
ther jo and foresail; also at anchor there.
John Wesley went high and dry on Oull Bar and was
acandoned by her crew. She is night.

#### THE FENIANS.

More Featans Leaving Eastport-Part of the Expedition Still Infesting the Border-Torpedo Boats to be Used on the British War Vessels in the Harbor-More English War Vessels Arrived Arms and Munitions for Canada, &c.

EASTFORT, Me., April 30, 1866.

Another batch of Fenians left by the boat to-day for lew York. They were all orderly. Some still remain,

as also all the officers.

It is said torpedos are ready for use to-night on some

of the English war ships.

A gang of Fenians have separated themselves from the general body and are endeavoring to keep up the excite-ment on the frontier. They expect to be supported by

arrived. General Meade has been quite unwell for a few days past, though not dangerously ill, as some papers report.

past, though not unamed the is now rapidly recovering.

Halipax, April 30, 1866. The steamship Ottawa, which left London April 17 with troops, ordnance stores and freight, has arrived at this port. She goes to St. John and Quebec.

# The Philadelphia Fenians Demanding

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866. in this city yesterday, a committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of District Centre Andrew Wynne, to proceed to New York and ascertain from Colonel O'Mahony the object of the recent moveme f officers at headquarters, and obtain an explanation of the manner in which the funds are being expended. The object of the committee is to satisfy the feeling of dissatisfaction among the Fenians in this city, which is faily growing stronger.

City Intelligence.

The First of May.—It is hardly necessary to inform New Yorkers that to-day is the day usually set apart to be devoted to the single purpose of moving. The metropolis gets up this morning from beds made in ch have been occupied for the past twelve months, and retires to night amid the unrest and confu sion of the place to be called home during another year. To-day people will exchange homes as they trade horses or swap jack-knives, generally paying a sum, larger or smaller, as the case may be, as difference or "boot." And as is usual in bargains of this kind, some one will wake up to-morrow morning to find that he has been infernally swindled. The carman's harven the first of May, is also the housekeeper's sweet affliction, and there were premonitor; symptoms in the street, all day vertereday arguing well for the full development of the annual disease to-day. Happy, indeed are those who have no portable property, for their days shall be long upon the earth and rents shall trouble them in vain. And still happier those who have landlords with hearts in their bosoms and who will not compel them to remove or come down with an advance of fifty per cent. Unhappily, however, household goods will accoundate, the hearts of house owners will grow cold and callous, and so long as this remains the case people will be compelled to submit to the first of May and the moving abomination.

FERTIVALOF THE MONIN OF MARY.—The menth of May in ion of the place to be called home during another

FESTIVAL OF THE MONTH OF MARY. -The month of May is the Catholic Church is devoted to the especial honor of the blessed Virgin, and is termed the mouth of Mary In the Catholic churches throughout the city the services of the month will take place every evening. Hymns dedicated to the blessed Virgin will be sung, plous sketches from the life of Mary will be read and exhortations will be delivered by the officiating clegymen. The exercises will commence in most of the churches at five o'clock P. M., except on Sundays, when they will take place immediately after vespers. In addition to the services of the month there will be the benediction of the blessed sacrament on one evening of each week, generally thursday.

FESTIVAL OF ST. PRILIP AND ST. JAMES APOSPLES -To the festival day of the Apostles Philip and James second class, and is not publicly observed except in the churches and places under the patronage of either of these apostles. In the Episcopal Church the epistle, James I. 1, and gospel, John xiv. 1, with the collect of the day, are read and appropriate pealms and hymns are

Sung.

Street Inspector.—Street Commissioner Cornell has recently appointed Supervisor James Hayes, of the Fourteenth ward, as Inspector of Street Improvements, vice Gilbert Platt, removed. The emoluments of the office are understood to be five thousand dollars per annum. PATAL RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—At five o'clock P. M. yes terday, a horse attached to a cart took fright in Mul In his flight the animal knocked down a boy named Joseph Sproulis, aged twelve years, and the vehicle passing over him, he was instantly killed. The body was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 58 Milberry street, and a coroner notified to hold as

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERPEIT. - Last evening coun terfeit twenties on the Ferst National Bank of Portland Conn., were attempted the circulated throughout the city. They are well calculated to decrite on a first glance, but will not stand a close inspection. There is no such bank as the one named in Connecticut.

# The May Day Extortions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The HERALD of yesterday referred to some of the im-

positions practised upon that unfortunate and very large class of our population who are compelled to change their residences on or about the 1st of May. men seem to have become imbued with the spirit of ex tortion, and the people, though with feeble protest, submit sorrowfully, under the belief that they have no re ess. If this belief be well founded it is high time for has grown into too g'gantic proportions to be longer tolerated, and it bears too heavily upon those who can least afford to sustain the burden. There is no good reason why we should not have equal immunity against the outrageous impositions of cartmen as of hackmen. In the case of the latter, if a driver attempts to extort more than the rate fixed by law, or refuses to perform the duty required of him, he can be arreated and punished by being deprived of his license. An ordinance is upon our statute books which regulates the charges of the cartmen; but it contains nothing to prevent them from refusing to perform any duty required of them until a special agreement is entered into complying with any unreasonable demand they make. The cartmen, with expressmen and hackmen, are common carriers, and a liberal scale of compensation should be fixed by law for their protection; but in order that an equal protection might be assured to the community the law should compel all of them to give their services to the first applicant, at the legal rates, and enact an adequate penalty for refusal. We have a right, as a popular representative, to demand that our mun cipal authorities shall take immediate and vigorous measures for the protection of the most defence less, yet most valuable portion of our population, against the commonates who seem to conspire for the purpose of drain ag the last dollar from the pockets of those whose encumstances will not allow them to make a show of resustance. To speak more plainty, this system of extertion is akin to robbery, and by a class which should blish to consent to such a course, masmuch as the iniquitous acts are practised upon those whom they claim as brethrem—the workingmen of the community. has grown into too g'gantic proportions to be longe tolerated, and it bears too heavily upon those who car least afford to sustain the burden. There is no good

# The Wilson Industrial School.

- TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The eloquent and liberal minded article on "Charity and Charitable Institutions." in your paper of this morn enclosed appeal from an institution hitherto compara-tively unknown. For the past thirteen years the ladies who have conducted the Wilson Industrial School, No. 137 avenue A (the first school of its kind established in the United States)—ladies belonging to different denominations, but united in the carnest purpose to do goodhave labored in one of the most densely populased wards of our city. For a year or two they have been able gradually to extend their work, at first necessarily somewhat circumscribed, until now shey see so wide a field of usefulness opening before them that they have issued this urgent appeal for aid. They wish not merely to try to evangelize the needy thousands in this district, but also to supply their physical wants—first, by teaching them to help themselves, then by assisting those who are unable to do so. They recognize in their charities no claim of sect or nationality. They belong to as varied branches of the Christian church as only to hold a common faith, that "One is our Master, even Christ, and all we are brettere." They seek simply and purrly "to do good to all men."

Arat. 29, 1866. the United States)-ladies belonging to different denomin

The Cadiz Bank Robbery.
PURNUIT OF THE BURGLARS—ONE SHOT AND ONE BECAPED—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS RECOVERED.

WHERLING, West Va., April 50, 1866. The burglars engaged in robbing the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio, were overtaken about two miles from Lagrange, Ohio, this afternoon. A sharp encounter took place, in which one of the robbers was wounded and three captured. One of them succeeded in making his escape closely pursued. The amount of money re covered will probably exceed \$150,000

# News from the Pacific Coast.

Advices from New Zealand report that the nat pitiki were murdering all the Europeans they capture.

A company with a capital of twenty thousand pounds
had been companyed to work New Zealand flar.

had been organized to work New Zealand flat.
The ship R. H. Tucker, Gantain Glarke, arrived yester-day from Manila with 44,520 bags of sugar and 1,532, bags of college.